

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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A SAD SPECTACLE.

We sincerely hope that the Bulletin, in its futile efforts to explain the plight of its "lucky nine," is not trying to escape a just obligation. Speaking of Miss Dwight it says that "her arrangements for the trip were made exclusively and personally with Mrs. Weathered. If Mrs. Weathered borrowed from her or any other members of the party, it amply justifies the Bulletin in changing chapters." Of course it must be inferred that, if Miss Dwight went as a guest of Mrs. Weathered, she must look to that lady for reimbursement, but how comes it that Miss Dwight has always been included by the Bulletin in the "lucky nine" whom the prodigal enterprise of our contemporary sent on a long journey? If she was a good enough Miss Dwight to boast of as a beneficiary of the Bulletin she is a good enough Miss Dwight to repay for the losses she has sustained at the hands of the Bulletin's agent. It is shabby indeed, to refer her back to Mrs. Weathered whom the Bulletin's dismissal, en route, has put beyond the reach of her young creditor. And, by the way, why was the gifted lady whom the Bulletin was wont to praise so much, summarily let out on the trail?

The easiest way through for our contemporary is to be fair with the poor girls of whom its representative borrowed money for the expenses which the Bulletin advertised itself as paying. Those invited guests had no money to spend on an excursion their hosts said was to be free. They had saved something for weeks with which to buy gifts in the city stores to bring home to their friends and in Miss Dwight's case, as in that of others whom she mentions, the pin-money went to the official chaperon and never came back. We submit to any right-minded man that the principal, in this case, should hold himself responsible for the acts of the agent; and it is with surprise that we find a newspaper which is trumpeting its prosperity from the house-tops trying to wriggle out of a debt of honor and a small one at that. If this thing goes on, it may become necessary to fall back on The Bystander's promise to open a relief subscription for the unfortunate trippers.

General Stoessel, whose trial on charges of cowardice is proceeding, is likely to have as hard a time as did Nebogatoff when arraigned for the surrender of the ships. Russia needs a scapegoat for Port Arthur and it certainly has its hands on a man against whom a good case can be made. The fortress on Liaotung peninsula was a Gibraltar—a position as strong as nature and art, working in harmony, could make it. It ought to have held out as long as the provisions did. At the time of the surrender the place lacked little or nothing in food, guns, ammunition and water supply and it had an adequate garrison. The strongest positions, save one, were still in Russian hands. Since the fall of Port Arthur, engineers who have seen the place are prone to believe that the surrender was influenced by other considerations than inability to hold out.

It is a pity that a fund does not exist for school teachers' pensions, as the years of excellent work in our educational department of men like Canon Mackintosh and the late Alatau Atkinson deserve something better than a more or less polite bowing out. Such a thing might be possible if the refunding bill had passed, but this measure, which is not referred to in the last message of the President, seems to have gone by the board and there are no Territorial funds available for school pension purposes. The Queen gets an allowance as do the widows of some local militiamen who were killed in the performance of duty, but beyond that, the Legislature has not seen fit to go. That body might, we think, find public support for a measure for pensioning teachers of thirty years and more of service.

General Greely has made, in a recent interview, a strong presentation of the case of the underpaid army officer. He says that the present salary schedule was framed in 1870 on the basis of the cost of living which then prevailed and that, in 1907, it falls short of the undeniable demands upon the officer's resources. General Greely made inquiries of thirty-five officers, located at points far apart, and learned that the average officer pays out twenty-one per cent in excess of his salary allowance each year. His conclusion naturally is that the army must become either a place for rich aristocrats or else merely an aggregation of paupers.

The President's letter to the Cabinet saying that the advocacy of his renomination for a third term is a serious violation of propriety, may not hit any of the department chiefs but it will hit some of the heads of bureaus under them. A great deal of the third term talk has come from men high in official place, who might be suspected of White House inspiration. The letter to the Cabinet will probably shut them off and give the stream of presidential preference a chance to flow through a practicable channel.

The Advertiser agrees with the Kilohana Art League in the view that Honolulu needs a large assembly hall. When the drill shed was available for public gatherings it was often used and when the bars were put up there, Progress Hall was brought into service. Now Progress Hall is unavailable. No building is left with sufficient level floor area to meet the requirements of fairs, political conventions, large musical entertainments, general receptions, town meetings and the like. For such purposes the Alakea street fishmarket structure, after some improvements had been made, would become ideal.

It does not seem likely that either the Pacific or Mediterranean coasts will get many tourists this year. Rich men will stay at home to watch their investments and people of moderate incomes to watch their jobs.

Flush with funds and yet having to travel as stowaways! Poor Bulletin girls! It may compensate them, however, to read in their paper, when they come back, what a delightful time they have had.

The Federal troops will not take sides at Goldfield. Their business is simply to protect property and keep order, leaving the belligerents to indulge in such verbal felicitations and lawsuits as may please them best.

Honolulu friends of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will regret to learn, from this morning's dispatches, that she is about to pass under the surgeon's knife to secure relief from appendicitis.

The Chamber of Commerce acted with its usual good sense in dropping the submarine question and leaving the technical questions of defence to those who have such matters in hand.

If Honolulu can get the fleet, with its 10,000 men, for a couple of weeks, especially if the men are paid off here, it will not miss the revenue of absent tourists so much.

The man who gives the park an aviary, like that in Golden Gate park, will bestow pleasure upon thousands and make his own name remembered.

The last previous eruption of Kilauea occurred in December, 1906. Usually the waits are longer between the displays of Pele pyrotechnics.

The Governor of Nevada is late at Goldfield. It was his business, before the necessity arose for Federal troops, to be there with the militia.

Congratulations to Judge Andrade, who is giving out some stiff sentences where they will do the most good.

There is probably nothing more diverting on earth than a calf in a state of indignation.

A DIFFERENCE OF HABIT.

The evidence accumulates that the issuance and use of clearing-house certificates in San Francisco has been a very unpalatable remedy so far as the public is concerned. In the East there seems to have been no trouble whatever with clearing-house certificates. So far as they were made a circulating medium they seem to have circulated without difficulty and without arousing any prejudices or antipathies. But it is evidently not so in California. There the objection has voiced itself in all ways from the actual discrimination of a discount against them for current use, to jests and cartoons in the newspapers.

It is probable, however, that this difference in attitude, between the two regions, is due neither to any real doubt as to the security behind the San Francisco certificates nor to any real difference of sentiment on the economic or financial principles involved in their issue. It is probably almost altogether a mere matter of difference in habit.

In the East, where paper money is the universal currency of every-day transactions, the clearing-house certificates had no prejudices to overcome, nor habits of the people to combat. Where all money is paper money, all paper money looks pretty much alike, unless suspicion is specifically directed at some particular kind. Where people's personal habits in regard to the methods of carrying money about the person are all based on the fact that the customary money is paper money, clearing-house certificates fit in with those habits as naturally and readily as treasury notes do. The same kind of purses or pocket books are suitable and convenient. Folded clearing-house certificates will fit as readily in the fob pocket of a man's trousers or can be as easily slipped by a woman inside her stocking, as national bank notes or greenbacks. Hence the East had neither custom nor prejudice to oppose to the free and wide circulation of clearing-house certificates.

But in San Francisco, and throughout California it was different. There the clearing-house certificate opposed both prejudice and custom. California has always boasted a circulating medium of coin. Even during the civil war when coin, both silver and gold, and subsidiary coins as well as those of larger value, so completely disappeared from circulation in the East, California carried on her internal commerce in gold coin. This fact became a matter of pride. The sentiment engendered in favor of coin became a prejudice. And the fact that coin was the circulating medium created customs and habits as to the method of carrying it about the person, adapted to its characteristics. Purses suitable for gold coins are not suitable for paper money. Men do not carry about with them gold coin in the same way that they carry paper money. It is an embarrassment to receive a piece of paper money instead of coin in a community where coin is the medium of circulation; just as it is an embarrassment to receive a gold coin instead of paper money in a community where paper money is the medium of circulation.

Thus when the San Francisco banks began paying out clearing-house certificates, it was not merely a new kind of paper money to which the habits of thought of the people of California had not become accustomed by knowledge of its existence and use elsewhere, but it did violence to their habits, their customs, and their convenience. The feeling that even as paper money the clearing-house circulation was a parvenue, was added to the general contempt in which paper money was held anyway.

As De Tocqueville long ago said, it is much easier to change the laws of a country than its customs and manners.

CAN NOT CLOUD THE ISSUE.

The mysterious attempt which was made to get a denial from Mrs. Dwight of the revelations about the ill-starred trip to the Coast which were mailed to her by her daughter, having failed—failed except as they gave Mrs. Dwight a fit of sickness—the Bulletin now tries to cloud the issue by talk about "knocking." But this device must necessarily fail also. The situation, in which Miss Dwight and some others whom she names in her letter are found, is one that calls for a frank admission of responsibility and a definite payment in cash. It should not be confused with any other question, especially one which is purely fictitious in its origin or misleading in its nature. "Knocking" has nothing to do with the case; had this paper desired to hurt the expedition it would not have heeded the piteous appeal of the editor of the Bulletin to leave out stories appearing in the November San Francisco press about the plight of the Hawaiian travelers—appeals made in person to Mr. Logan of the Advertiser's local staff. That appeal was touching and was not without result; but the story Miss Dwight wrote to her mother was even more pathetic and it seemed to require from the Advertiser such comment as it has made.

The Bulletin, in the course of a highly nervous article yesterday, stated that it had met every demand or request made upon it in connection with the traveling party and had supplied the chaperon with ample funds. Perhaps this is true. It may be that the chaperon—whom the Bulletin discharged at Seattle—got the money and did not use it with good judgment. However that may be the San Francisco Chronicle is authority for a Seattle dispatch under date of November 17, which states that the Bulletin girls came down from Juneau as stowaways under the protection of "a bunch of big-hearted Alaskans" and that the resources they had were not drafts "from" Honolulu but drafts "on" Honolulu—quite a different proposition. Stowaways always travel in hard luck, and if the girls, as the Chronicle says, came down from Juneau that way, their private funds as well as the Bulletin allotment must have previously vanished.

But all this could be made good by the Bulletin and if that journal seemed disposed to do the fair thing by the girls, the Advertiser would be glad to congratulate it. But what disturbs us is the evident desire of our contemporary to escape all responsibility for the acts of its agent. Miss Dwight, who was advertised as one of the Bulletin's "lucky nine," was promptly ruled out as soon as it was seen that she had a valid claim for reimbursement and was called a personal guest of Mrs. Weathered. Clearly this is an afterthought, so questionable in its nature as to compel every friend of fair play to make Miss Dwight's case and the cases of the other sufferers his own. These girls should have back all the money they were beguiled into advancing the Bulletin's official chaperon. The Advertiser is trying to help them get it. If that is "knocking" the Bulletin can make the most of it.

THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

In yesterday's Advertiser, there was a brief account taken from an exchange, of the dietary theories and proposals of Wincenty Luteslawski who is or was recently delivering a series of lectures at Lowell Institute. In practice of his own theories, which is often considered a virtue though it only proves sincerity, and does not of itself prove the correctness of the theory—he eats only fruits and nuts, and only twice a day, and he oftentimes fasts from four to sixteen days. His theory is that too much food is habitually eaten, and that the energy of the human body, physical and mental, can be best conserved on a more limited diet than custom makes usual. He proposes to demonstrate his theories by taking a class to some place in the South where a simple and sparse diet only will be provided for the purpose of determining experimentally just what is best to produce and preserve the energies of man.

Professor Luteslawski has tackled an old problem. Literature is full of the subject; philosophy, religious practice, science and common sense have all made their contribution to it. No man who has gone into the evidence even slightly, unless he is a confirmed dyspeptic to whom the pleasures of the table are taboo, but will admit that he eats too much. And yet such experiments as Professor Luteslawski proposes always attract a considerable amount of interest. They have the advantage of seeming to confirm our judgment without making any material difference in our practice, which is at once flattering and satisfactory.

Still if Prof. Luteslawski really wants information along the lines of his proposed experiment, the Pacific islands can furnish it. If he would consult Dr. Hiram Bingham or Rev. Irving S. Channon, both of whom are now in Honolulu, he could learn how the Gilbert Islanders have lived on their coral islets for untold generations on a diet that boasts cocoanut, pandanus fruit and fish as its unvarying staples—except the few years following a typhoon when the cocoanut is cut out, and long periods when fish are absent. For drink there is brackish water. As none of these articles of diet, not even the brackish water, is ever too plentiful, Prof. Luteslawski's theories of fasts are often put in practice. The whole Gilbertese people is an exhibit in evidence of his hypothesis that human energy does not require as much food to produce it as it sometimes gets.

Robert Louis Stevenson has also written entertainingly on this subject of coral island dietary. The pleasures of a steady and exclusive diet of cocoanut have never had description equal to his.

The truth is that there is so much evidence in support of Professor Luteslawski's theory, to call that his which a million men before him enunciated, that it reacts on itself. It proves too much. And men are disposed to enjoy a too full alimentation, at the risk of some evil consequences, rather than to seek perfection of alimentation at the risk of not getting enough to eat. The full dinner pail is more than a mere party cry.

WHY NOT CLOSE?

Why should the merchants of Honolulu close their stores this afternoon for the Wild West Show, aside from the general interest in the entertainment? The reasons are many.

Eben P. Low has, with a great deal of expense and labor, brought cowboys here from Wyoming and the islands to meet in competition in the interest of sport. He and his associates are giving the Wild West Show today primarily to promote public entertainment. They are voluntarily giving half of the proceeds of the show to the Hawaii Yacht Race Committee. The Yacht Race Committee have no responsibility in the undertaking in case it does not succeed financially. They stand to gain but not to lose. If the show promoters receive anything they will be entitled to it for their hard work and enterprise. Two years ago the same men gave a cowboy tournament in this city purely as a private undertaking. No intimation was given that any of the proceeds should be turned over to charity, yet two-thirds of the proceeds were divided voluntarily among worthy charitable institutions.

The suggestion for closing this afternoon does not come from the Wild West Show promoters but from the Yacht Race Committee, as an appreciation for what the show is doing for the general community.

Not only is the Wild West Show worthy of being helped by a half holiday for the above reasons but also for purely business reasons. Intelligent merchants know that entertainment promotes business. People going to such sports wear out and tear dresses, scuff shoes and wear out soles, get headaches and have to patronize the druggist, drink soda water and eat peanuts. Horses require more feed and automobiles consume more gasoline. If the full gamut was run it would show that business in every line is helped to some degree.

Close up the stores tomorrow and make a gala day. Give the clerks and other employees a chance to see the fun. The merchants won't lose a cent by doing it.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

It is hard work getting the Bulletin to consider the case of the poor girls who were taxed for the expenses of its advertising trip. Instead it prefers a fishmarket wrangle over whether a regular or irregular reporter of its staff tried to badger a denial out of the mother of one of the victims of its impetuous junket; or whether its editor asked immunity from one or another of the various criticisms which that junket has inspired. More or less valuable space is used up in trying to show that its tearful approach to a reporter of this paper was merely to get sympathy from him for the hard-heartedness of a contemporary and not immunity from exposure in these columns—immunity, by the way, which was cheerfully granted. But of the main question, not a word. To the query: What is the Bulletin going to do for the sufferers? we are rewarded by an outburst of silence which, although refreshing as a change from the illiterate vulgarity of the Bulletin's editorial comment, comes far short of the needs of the case.

Miss Dwight, one of the advertised "lucky nine," had \$140 in private funds when she left here. According to her own story this money and the spare change of other girls of the party, was borrowed and not returned by the Bulletin's authorized agent or chaperon. On that account the girls were unable to buy Christmas presents which they wanted to bring home. Assuming Miss Dwight's account to be true—and it has been read by several people who believe it—the Advertiser made the natural suggestion that the Bulletin should make the loss good and round out its advertising enterprise in an honorable way. That paper prefers to talk of anything else and to draw upon its limited stock of epithets; but neither foolish words nor alum words butter any parsnips for the innocent victims. Their case seems to be a sad one, but we shall try and do what we can for them.

HAWAII AND THE SMALL FARM.

Said Judge Francis M. Hatch in his paper read before the Mohonk Conference: "The feeling in Hawaii is almost universal that the foundation of her prosperity must be the small farm."

These are words of truth and soberness. They come from an able and distinguished citizen, associated with the planting interest and they are received in the spirit of the resolutions which bound the Planters' Association to promote the farming industry.

If the Frear administration will carry out the general policy which brought on the development of Wahiawa, so far as the areas of public land not required for sugar will permit, it will live in the history of this Territory as the most useful and sagacious promoter of industrial interests Hawaii has known since the day of that Ministry which framed the treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

While a Japanese translation of an English letter retranslated into English, can hardly be called an accurate copy of the original, the letter attributed to Mr. Pinkham in our news columns accords so well with previous rumors about its character that we take it to be substantially correct. If not, these columns are open to Mr. Pinkham for the publication of the official copy of the letter as he wrote it.

It is hardly to be supposed that plantations, within the police jurisdiction of Honolulu, will be able to protect their field hands from arrest for breaking the gambling laws. And it is very certain that they ought not to try. Law is made for everybody, not for a few. Besides, the habit of professional gamblers of visiting these plantations and robbing the workers, is one to be discouraged by the managers on economic grounds.

TAX COMMISSION REORGANIZES

The Tax Commission created by the last Legislature, which was somewhat disorganized by the appointment of one of its members as Governor and another as Attorney General, has been reorganized. The reorganization took place at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the office of A. F. Judd, the remaining member of the original commission.

The new members are Antonio Perry and L. Tenney Peck. Perry was chosen chairman and Judd was continued as secretary.

The work of the original board was gone over and plans for further work were outlined. A part of the work done by the original board was the digesting of all the Supreme Court decisions relating to taxation to be found in the seventeen volumes of the reports of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. A digest of the tax statutes of Hawaii is also a part of the work. In addition, the old commission secured the advice of the librarian of Yale University as to what ones of the many books on the subject it would be worth while for the commission to secure, and quite a collection of these have been secured and are available for use by the commission.

The responses to the circular letter sent out by the commission soon after its first organization have been compiled and put in shape for study and reference. These responses, however, were not numerous.

Make yourself solid with the girl by sending her a box of the New England Bakery's swell candy for Christmas.

Old Sores Cured by "THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON" Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

FLORAL PARADE AND BASEBALL

There was not much business brought up before the Promotion Committee at its regular meeting yesterday, a discussion of a possible chairman for the Floral Parade committee and the handing over of the Chicago baseball team matter officially to Jess Woods being the main matters taken up. No new business was introduced.

Mr. Brown presented a letter asking that he be relieved of his post as special committeeman to look after the preliminary work for the Floral Parade. The letter was received and placed on file.

The members then canvassed the names of a large number of citizens who might be induced to take up this highly necessary public work, it being decided that A. Gartley or J. B. Galt would be the best possible men if either could be had. A large number of names as second choices were talked over.

BASEBALL MATTERS.

A general discussion was had of the baseball situation in regard to the inquiry of the Chicago White Sox baseball team about Hawaii as a training ground. Mr. McCandless reported having talked the matter over with Jess Woods, who said that everything was going ahead in good shape, a strong effort being made to get the national champions here and create interest, while it is not being taken up as a money-making scheme.

Woods has cabled the Chicago manager that he could guarantee enough receipts from games to pay the transportation of thirty men.

Rev. John Wadman returned yesterday from a visit to Maui.